

Homes by Miss Shaw, The Purchase and Use of Domestic Supplies by Miss Lena Lightbourn, The Hospital Laundry by Miss Lucy Walker, and The Management of the Laundry in Small Hospitals by Miss C. D. Noyes; the Purchase and Care of Drugs by Miss G. M. Nevins, Surgical Supplies and Equipment by Miss Anna Ross, Economy in Operating Room Technique by Miss Anna Jamme, a report on the Affiliation of Training Schools for Nurses by Miss Helena McMillan, a paper by Miss Dock and an address on the Red Cross Nurses by Miss Mabel T. Boardman, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Red Cross Society, Washington, D. C.

The Executive Committee are planning to make Wednesday and Thursday afternoons open sessions to all nurses.

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### PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION.

NEW JERSEY.—The executive committee of the New Jersey State Nurses' Association are preparing amendments to their bill which shall embody the best points in all of the other state bills now in operation. These amendments will not be presented until next winter, but in the meanwhile an active canvass will be carried on throughout the state to secure the coöperation of all nurses and to enlighten the general public. The training-schools in New Jersey have been, we understand, very indifferent in regard to the whole matter of state registration, and it is to be hoped that in this movement to improve the law not only the heads of the schools but the members of the boards of control will exert a greater influence than they did when the original measure was under consideration, to make the registration law in New Jersey more effective than it is in any other state. Every measure passed should gain a little upon what has been done in other States.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—The nurses' bill for registration in the District of Columbia has been very much amended and is now being held up by the committee in the House of Representatives.

IOWA.—As we go to press we learn that the Iowa nurses have wisely withdrawn their bill rather than accept the condition that the Legislature would grant.

MARYLAND.—The amendment to the Maryland bill by which a certain class of schools should be privileged to send nurses out as a means of revenue was defeated, by vigorous effort on the part of the nurses.

NEW YORK.—The Cooper bill introduced into the New York Legislature, which had for its object the repeal of the existing law and the substitution of a nursing commission composed of physicians drawing

high salaries, was defeated. A strong delegation of representative nurses with a number of medical superintendents of hospitals went to Albany to attend the hearing. The promoters of this bill claim (?) to be working in the interests of nurses, and say that the matter will be brought up again each year until passed. An attempt to amend the present law, to abolish the Nurse's Board of Examiners and substitute a board composed of medical men is the latest. It is not expected that this amendment will get out of committee, but vigorous action is necessary on the part of the nurses of the State when such measures are attempted.

#### THE LAST PRACTICAL EXAMINATION.

It has been found necessary to hold one more of the practical examinations in New York state, on the last day of the period of the waiver, April 26. Graduates of schools that have failed to conform to the registration requirements should take advantage of this last examination, in order to be registered.

OHIO.—Ohio has a bill before the Legislature of high standards, and with a fair prospect of being passed.

CANADA.—The Ontario nurses have a bill before Parliament providing for the registration of nurses in that province. The objects of the bill are practically the same as in the United States, but the form is very different, and from an American standpoint the bill is not as liberal as we would like it to be. We realize, however, that conditions in Canada are much more conservative than on this side. The hearing before the committee of the whole on the morning of March 9th, was a very interesting occasion, when a large delegation of nurses appeared in support of the measure. The bill was fathered by Mr. St. John, speaker of the House, and the attitude of the members seemed to be friendly. There was practically no opposition expressed. Mrs. Hunter Robb and Miss S. F. Palmer were by chance in Toronto on that day and the speakers in support of the bill were Miss Eastwood, superintendent of the Victorian Order, of Ontario; Dr. Helen McMurchy, editor-in-chief of the *Canadian Nurse*, who appeared to be the mistress of ceremonies; Miss M. A. Snively, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital; Miss Brent, superintendent of the Children's Hospital; Mrs. Pafford, Miss Mitchell, and others. Mrs. Robb and Miss Palmer were invited to tell of registration in the United States. Mrs. Robb gave an outline of the progress of registration on this side and closed her remarks by taking exception to the composition of the council,—the bill under consideration providing that there should be eleven nurses, members of the Ontario Nurses' Association, three of them to be superintendents of

training-schools, with *four medical practitioners*,—taking the ground that registration had for its ultimate end the placing of nursing upon the basis of a profession and that in order to be a profession the management of all such professional matters must be in the hands of nurses themselves, emphasizing the fact that it was not because of antagonism towards physicians but for purely professional motives that she advocated a council composed entirely of nurses.

Miss Palmer, who was the last speaker, explained the effect of registration on the training-schools of the New York law, stating that the object of her visit to Canada was to inspect for the New York State Education Department the training-schools of Ontario that were applying for registration, that their graduates working in New York state might enjoy all of the privileges of the New York statute. She emphasized the fact that in the administration of the registration laws in the United States there had been no discrimination against Canadian nurses, but that they had been given full recognition in the organization and educational life of the states, and that in at least two states Canadian nurses who were British subjects were serving on the board of examiners. She called attention to that clause in the bill which provides “that no person shall be eligible to serve on the council, who is *not a British subject*, resident in Ontario,” as being illiberal towards the nurses of other countries who might be living in Canada, as registration was a strictly educational measure and not a political one.

Miss Palmer’s criticism gave offense to some of the Canadian nurses, who looked upon her comments as “American cheek.” We are inclined to think that at least a few of the Canadian nurses have lost sight of the fact that registration is not a local measure, that it is a broad professional movement, that the standards set in one state or country affect the nurses in every other state or country, and that in the framing of such laws every effort should be made to have the essential points as nearly uniform as possible, that reciprocity between states and countries can eventually be entered into without having to tear down and reconstruct.

There are many nurses of the broader liberal type in Canada, but they are in the minority in the registration movement, and those who are leading would seem to be too much under the dominance of outside influence.

In the liberal group we think may be found nearly all of the Canadian women trained in the United States who have returned to Canada, and the superintendents of training-schools so far as we know them. We hope that the criticisms made by Mrs. Robb, a noted Canadian living in

the United States, and Miss Palmer, who is one of the American leaders in the registration movement, may at least set the conservative party thinking. In a woman's movement based upon educational principles there should be no attitude of exclusiveness shown between states or countries.

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### MISS SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

MISS ANTHONY'S long and wonderful life, spent in the determination to win legal justice for women and to obtain equal suffrage for them, has come to a peaceful and glorious close.

Few women who enjoy to-day the opportunities of a liberal education, the right to work, and the greater social and legal advantages of our time know or dream for a moment that these advantages have come to them as a result of the life-long labors of Miss Anthony and a group of like-minded fearless women, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Lucretia Mott, Lucy Stone and their friends and followers.

From ocean to ocean the public press has reviewed the life of Miss Anthony, and incidents in her life when she was received with scorn and showers of rotten eggs have been referred to with pride and deference for the woman. Her home city, slow to accord her recognition in those early years, has of late paid her every tribute of respect.

Upon the day of her funeral flags hung at half mast by order of the mayor; her body lay in state during the greater part of the day in a large church in the centre of the city and thousands upon thousands of her fellow townspeople looked upon her face, many of them for the first time, so unostentatious had been her life among them.

The New York State Senate upon the motion of Senator W. W. Armstrong, adopted a joint resolution extending the sympathy of the people of the state to her family, the same honors which are accorded to our most noted men and which have never before been extended to a woman in this country.

Telegrams of sympathy from all over the world poured in to the simple little home to the sister who had shared in all her years of effort; and so a life full of achievement, for the up-lifting of her sex but bereft of success in its one great object, has closed, the greatest among the women of her time.

The vitally important thing for nurses to remember in connection with the life of Miss Anthony, is that she and her associates were the first women to secure recognition from the Legislature in bring-